New iron polyoxometalate - based catalysts for decontamination of HD and G agents

Nelya Okun, Chris Tarr, Lei Zhang and Craig Hill

Department of Chemistry, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322

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Outline of today's talk

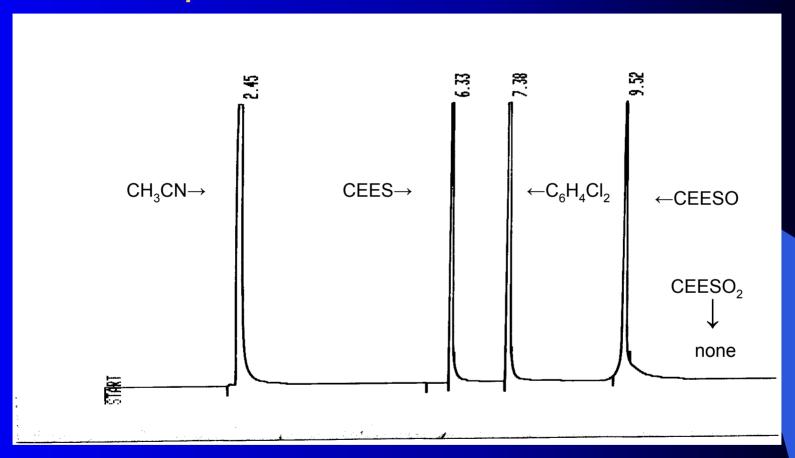
- Iron containing POMs.
- Iron POM with terminally coordinate redoxactive ligand and the catalytic activity of this conjugate complex.
- Cationic silica nanoparticles "Si/AlO₂ⁿ⁺".
- Electrostatic binding of iron POMs to Si/AlO₂ⁿ⁺.
- Catalytic activity of iron POMs bound to Si/AlO₂ⁿ⁺.

New iron containing POMs

Recently developed iron containing polyoxometalates (POMs) are the most reactive catalysts yet for the rapid aerobic oxidation/ decontamination of mustard (HD) and the optimal simulant for HD, 2-chlorethyl ethyl sulfide, CEES. Only the ambient environment is required (air at room temperature). Turnover rates are high, selectivity to the desired sulfoxide is ~100%. and the most recent catalyst is very stable.

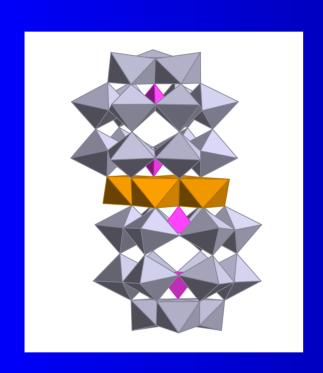
Exemplary reaction (stoichiometry, conditions)

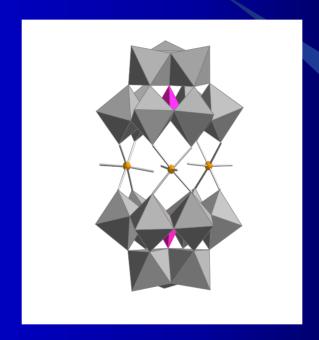
Quantitative selectivity for minimally toxic sulfoxide product



Conversions in all cases ultimately approach 100% also

Structures of recent catalytically active iron containing POMs







 $Fe(OH_2)_2Fe_2(P_2W_{15}O_{56})_2]^{12-}$

 $[(Fe(OH_2)_2)_3(A-\alpha-PW_9O_{34})_2]^{9-}$

 $[Fe_3(A-\alpha-PW_9O_{37}]^{6-}]$

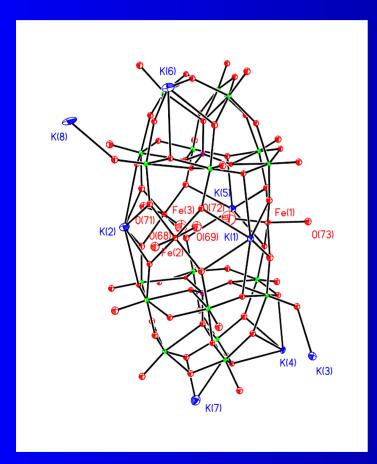
T.M. Anderson, X. Zang, K.A. Hardcastle, C.L. Hill, Inorg. Chem. 2002, 41, 2477.

N.M. Okun, T.M. Anderson, C.L. Hill, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2003, 125, 3194.

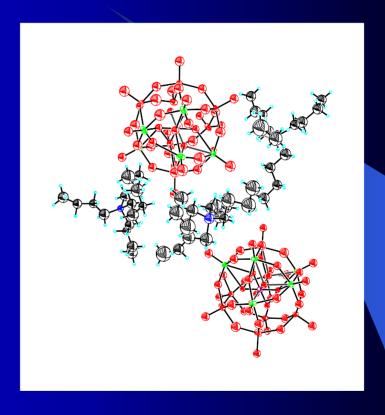
N.M. Okun, T.M. Anderson, C.L. Hill, J. Mol. Cat. 2003, 197, 283.

X-Ray structures

 $[(Fe(OH_2)_2)_3(A-\alpha-PW_9O_{34})_2]^{9-}$

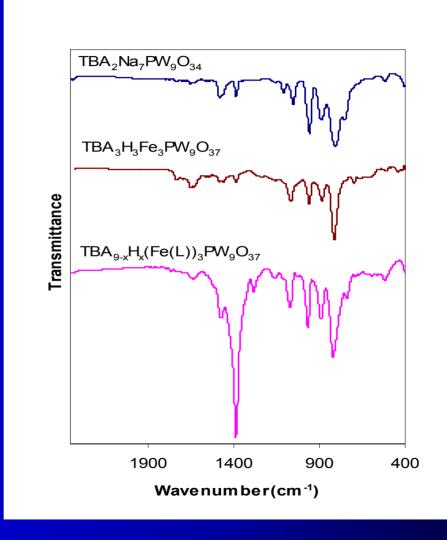


[Fe₃PW₉O₃₇]⁶⁻

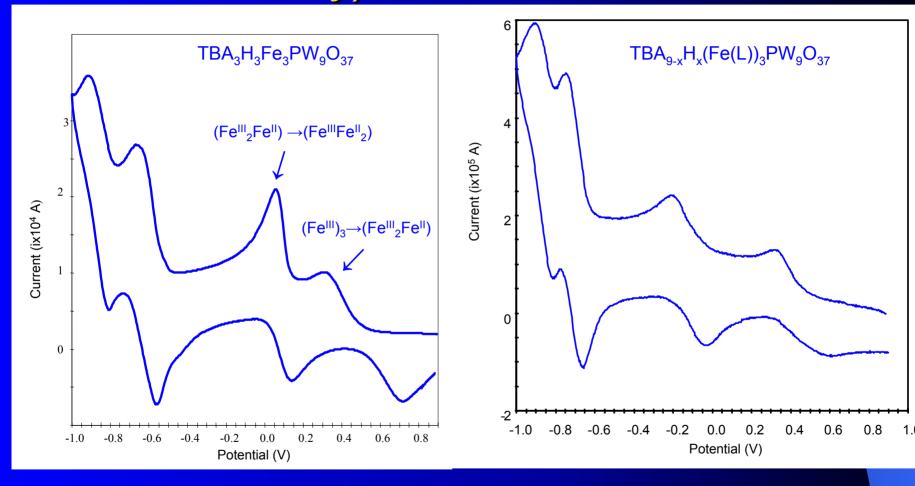


R = 9.16

IR Spectra

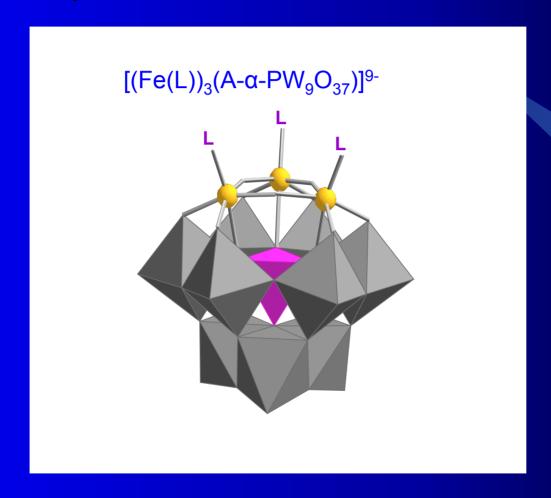


Redox potentials in solution (cyclic voltammetry)



Working electrode – glassy carbon; reference electrode – Ag/Ag⁺ (0.1 M in acetonitrile);auxiliary electrode – Pt; scan rate 50 mV s⁻¹; 23 °C; supporting electrolite – 0.1 M TBACIO₄.

Proposed structure of the conjugate complex

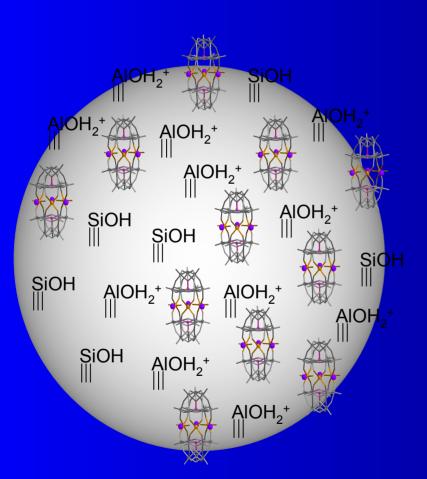


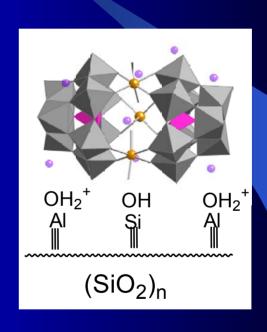
Aerobic sulfoxidation of 2-chloroethyl ethyl sulfide (CEES) in ~100% selectivity at 100% ultimate conversion catalysed by polyoxometalate (POM) and/or conjugate complex homogeneous catalysts at RT.^a

Catalyst	[catalyst] (mmol)	acidity ([OH]) ^b	aging time (days) ^c	TON ^d
TBA ₆ Fe ₃ PW ₉ O ₃₇	0.005	0.65	0	0
TBA ₆ Fe ₃ PW ₉ O ₃₇ + L	0.005	-	0	0
$TBA_{9-x}H_x(Fe(L))_3PW_9O_{37}$ (1)	0.005	-	0 (wet)	98
1	0.005	10.0	54	37

General conditions; ^a Acetonitrile solvent; [CEES]₀ = 0.875 mmol; RT; 1 atm of air; ^b[OH] = mmol of TBAOH/mmol POM used for titration; ^cdays of storage of POM on daylight; ^dtotal turnovers = moles of CEESO / moles of POM.

Illustration of the electrostatic association of {K₈[Fe₃(A-α-PW₉O₃₄)₂]}- monoanions with the cationic surfaces of the (Si/AlO₂)ⁿ⁺ nanoparticles





N.M. Okun, T.M. Anderson, C.L. Hill, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2003, 125, 3194-3195.

Methods used for characterization of new catalysts

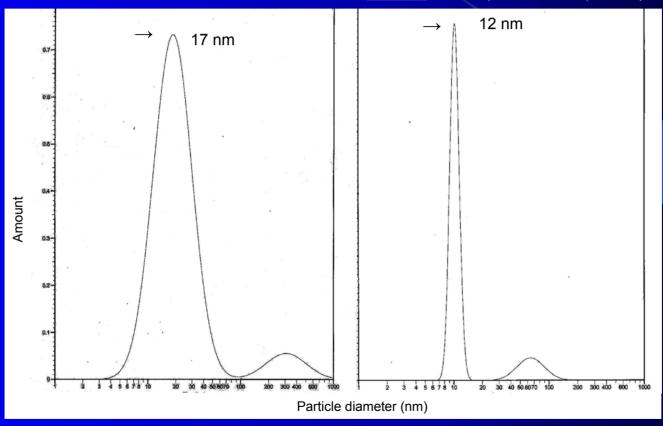
- Dynamic light scattering
- Elemental analysis, DRIFT, TGA, DSC
- Streaming potential
- Acid-base titration (PZC determination)
- Electron paramagnetic resonance
- Transmission electron microscopy
- cryo-High resolution scanning electron microscopy

Size distribution data by dynamic light scattering

 $K_8[Fe_3(A-\alpha-PW_9O_{34})_2]/(Si/AIO_2)$

(Si/AIO₂)CI

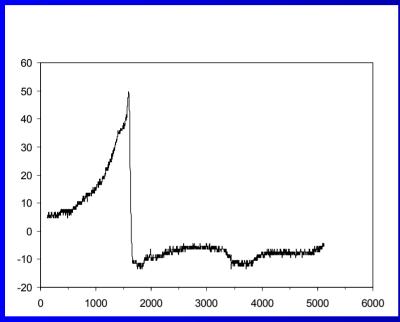
Bindzil CAT® (Akzo Nobel) nanoparticles.



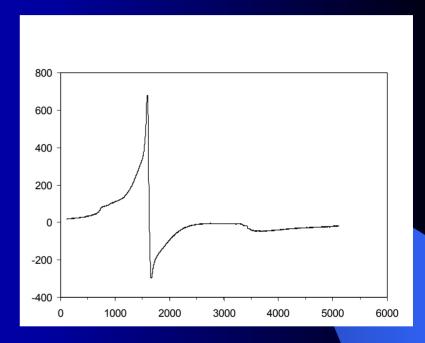
General conditions: 25 °C; diluent water; angle 90.0°C; SDP (size distribution processor) settings Min 1.0 nm, Max 100 nm; Number of Bins 31.

EPR spectra

 $K_9[Fe_3(A-\alpha-PW_9O_{34})_2]$



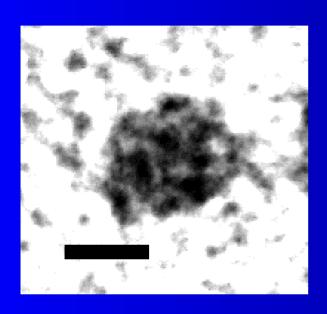
 $K_8[Fe_3(A-\alpha-PW_9O_{34})_2]/(Si/AIO_2)$



Conditions. 0.2 mmol of K₉[Fe₃(A-α-PW₉O₃₄)₂] free or bound to (Si/AlO₂) sonicated in 2 mL of light mineral oil. EPR spectra were recorded at 6 K using Brüker 200 spectrometer with a microwave frequency of 9.655 GHz and microwave power of 20 dB.

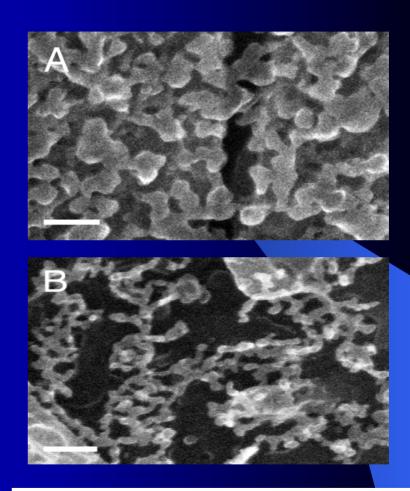
Conclusion: POM is structurally altered upon binding (the intensity of high-spin-ferric-like iron increased by an order of magnitude)

TEM and cryo-HRSEM



TEM image of an average-sized (~17 nm) particle of POM after catalysis. The sizing bar is 10 nm in length.

The dark spots of POM are more visible on the lighter background of the larger Si/AlO₂ nanoparticles.



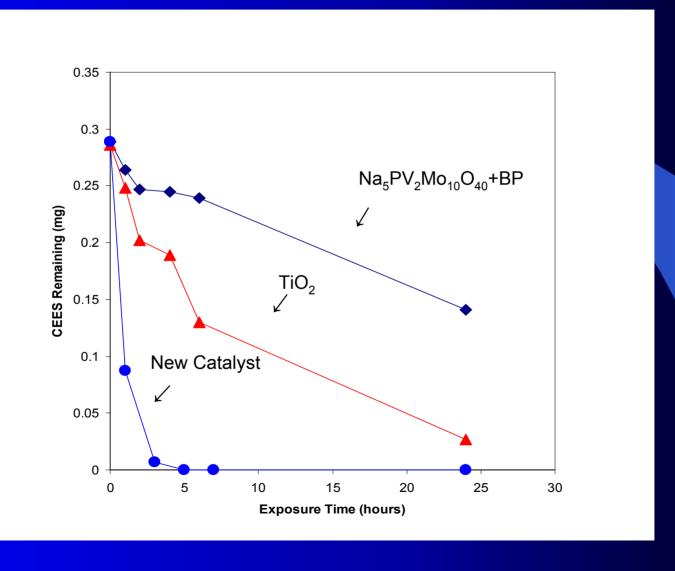
Cryo-HRSEM of cationic silica ((Si/AlO₂)Cl) and $K_8[Fe_3(A-\alpha-PW_9O_{34})_2]/(Si/AlO_2)$. Both samples were aged 4 months prior to imaging.

Aerobic sulfoxidation of 2-chloroethyl ethyl sulfide (CEES) in 100% selectivity at 100% ultimate conversion catalysed by polyoxometalate (POM) and/or conjugate complex heterogeneous catalysts at RT.

Catalyst	POM (mmol)	TON		TOF	
		25 h	46 h	25 h	46 h
$TBA_{9-x}H_x(FeL)_3PW_9O_{37}$ (1)	0.005	98	114	4.9	2.5
(Si/AlO ₂)Cl (2)	0	0	0	0	0
TBA _{8-x} 1 /(Si/AlO ₂) (100 °C)	0.001	23	136	1	3
TBA _{8-x} 1 /(Si/AlO ₂) (150 °C)	0.001	5.3	30	0.2	0.6
(TBA6Fe3PW9O37 + L)/(Si/AlO2)	0.001	0	0	0	0

 $[CEES]_0 = 0.875 \text{ mmol}$

Catalytic activity of our most recent catalyst (New Catalyst). Data obtained at US Army Natick Soldier Center AMSSB-RSS-MS(N)



Conclusion

 The most effective (selective and fast) catalysts yet for air oxidation of mustard (HD) have been developed – Fe-containing POMs with terminally coordinate redox-active ligand in solution or bound to cationic silica nanoparticles.
 The "New Catalyst" will be reported only after patent is filed (next week).

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